## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Claim 1 (Previously Presented): A method of inducing specific sustained immunological tolerance in an individual to a target antigen, comprising administering to a mucosal surface of the individual a composition comprising an effective combination of an inducing agent and a mucosal binding component selected from the group consisting of a cholera toxin B peptide (CTB) or an *E. coli* heat-labile enterotoxin B subunit (LTB) peptide in an unconjugated form, wherein the inducing agent is the target antigen.

Claim 2 (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein the mucosal binding component has GM1 binding activity.

Claim 3 (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein the mucosal binding component is a cholera toxin B peptide.

Claim 4 (Cancelled)

Claim 5 (Cancelled)

Claim 6 (Cancelled)

Claim 7 (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein the mucosal surface is the gastrointestinal mucosa and the composition is administered orally.

Claim 8 (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein the mucosal surface is the nasal mucosa and the composition is administered nasally.

Claim 9 (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein the mucosal surface is the airway mucosa and the composition is administered by aerosol.

Claim 10 (Original): The method of claim 1, comprising administering the composition to the mucosal surface on at least three successive occasions.

Claim 11 (Original): The method of claim 1, wherein the sustained immune tolerance persists for at least 5 weeks.

Claim 12 (Previously Presented): A method of inducing specific sustained immunological tolerance in an individual to an allergen or a mucosal antigen, comprising administering to a mucosal surface of the individual a composition comprising an effective combination of an inducing agent and an effective amount of a mucosal binding component selected from the group consisting of a cholera toxin B peptide (CTB) or an *E. coli* heat-labile enterotoxin B subunit (LTB) peptide in an unconjugated form, wherein the inducing agent is the allergen or the mucosal antigen.

Claim 13 (Previously Presented): The method according to claim 12, wherein immunological tolerance is induced against an allergen, and the administering of the mucosal binding component to the mucosal surface is performed during exposure of the same mucosal surface to the allergen.

Claim 14 (Original): The method according to claim 12, wherein immunological tolerance is induced against a mucosal antigen associated with an autoimmune disease of the gastrointestinal tract, and the mucosal binding component is administered to the gastrointestinal tract.

Claim 15 (Previously Presented): A method for treating an autoimmune condition in an individual, comprising inducing specific sustained immunological tolerance according to the method of claim 1.

Claim 16 (Original): The method of claim 15 wherein the autoimmune condition is rheumatoid arthritis and the inducing antigen is a type II collagen peptide.

Claim 17 (Original): The method of claim 15, wherein the autoimmune condition is multiple sclerosis and the inducing antigen is a myelin basic protein peptide.

Claim 18 (Original): The method of claim 15, wherein the autoimmune condition is Type I diabetes and the inducing antigen is an insulin peptide.

Claim 19 (Previously Presented): A method of decreasing the risk of rejection in a recipient of a tissue graft transplanted from a donor, comprising inducing specific sustained immunological tolerance in the recipient to cells of the donor according to the method of claim 1 by administering to a mucosal surface of the recipient a composition comprising an effective combination of an inducing antigen and a mucosal binding component selected from the group consisting of a cholera toxin B peptide (CTB) or an *E. coli* heat-labile enterotoxin B subunit (LTB) peptide in an unconjugated form, wherein the inducing agent is the cells of the donor.

Claim 20 (Previously Presented): A method of decreasing the risk of graft-versus-host disease in a recipient from a tissue graft transplanted from a donor, comprising inducing specific sustained immunological tolerance in the donor to cells of the recipient according to the method of claim 1 by administering to a mucosal surface of the donor a composition comprising an effective combination of an inducing antigen and a mucosal binding component selected from the group consisting of a cholera toxin B peptide (CTB) or an *E. coli* heat-labile enterotoxin B subunit (LTB) peptide in an unconjugated form, wherein the inducing agent is the cells of the recipient.

Claims 21-26 (Cancelled)